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WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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WORLD AFFAIRS

Week in Headlines

International

1,000 killed in anti-French uprisings in Morocco, Algeria.

Eisenhower warned U.S. against weakening opposition to Red injustices as world tension subsided.

Strauss reported U.S. ahead but Russia making good progress on peaceful use of atom.

Russian farmers ended U.S. tour.

Britain set Nov. deadline for removing troops from Sudan.

Korean Reds downed U.S. plane, killing Army Captain.

United States

Surprise strike by hurricane caused Northeastern floods, took estimated 200 lives.

Ex-PW Gallagher got life sentence for deaths of Americans in Korea.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Strauss Sees U.S. Atom Lead

U.S. Atomic Energy Comm. Chrmn. Lewis L. Strauss declared Aug. 22 that the U.S. appeared to be "clearly ahead" of the USSR in the development of atomic power. But he said the U.S. had not participated in the Intl. Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy in Geneva Aug. 8-20 with the idea of making it an "atomic Olympics game." Strauss made these comments to newsmen in Denver, Colo., where he reported on the conference to Pres. Eisenhower.

Strauss said: "There is no monopoly of scientific talent in the U.S. [The Russians] are very competent, and they have done very fine work in pure science." But he said he had seen no confirmation of earlier Soviet claims of using atomic energy to move mountains & create rivers. [See Vol. X, p. 193J]

Strauss said that the AEC probably would issue a report "within the next few weeks" on progress in harnessing the energy of the H-bomb for peaceful power uses. He added that the U.S. was not developing enough scientists & engineers "commensurate with the demands" of the atomic age. Strauss said the conference had "solidly lined up the scientists of the world" behind Pres. Eisenhower's atoms-for-peace program. [See p. 269F3]

Chrmn. Clinton P. Anderson (D., N.M.) of the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Com. returned to Washington from the atom conference Aug. 23 and warned against fumbling" the harnessing of the H-bomb for peaceful uses. "We've only got a handful of scientists engaged in this program," he said. [See p. 263G2]

Rep. Melvin Price (D., Ill.) of the committee said he thought the program had been "held back a little." He added that "many scientists working for the AEC have not even known such a program was under way." Rep. Carl Hinshaw (R., Calif.) said work was proceeding at a quicker pace but not at "a very fast tempo."

More Conferences Favored

The Geneva atomic conference ended Aug. 20 with the USSR & other countries joining the U.S. in recommending similar meetings in the future [See p. 270C2]

Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin sent a message hailing the conference as "a significant step toward the establishment of international co-operation in . . . the utilization of atomic energy for peaceful purposes." He said the conference "will undoubtedly serve the cause of peace and make for a further relaxation of international tension." Bulganin expressed hope that "international co-operation in the field of peaceful utilization of atomic energy . . . will be continued through the regular convening of similar meetings of scientists from all countries." [See p. 263A1]

USSR Would Extend Atom Aid

Soviet delegate A. N. Lavrischev told the closing session that the USSR wished to extend atoms-for-peace aid to countries outside its orbit. He described an aid program for the USSR's European satellites and said that an experimental nuclear reactor of up to 6,500 kw. was being designed for Communist China. He also disclosed the location of some Soviet atomic plants: reactors in Moscow & Leningrad, cyclotrons in Kiev & Leningrad, an advanced type of atom-smasher in Kharkov & a synchroton in Moscow. [See p. 270A2]

(Switzerland took possession of the U.S. nuclear research reactor at the conference Aug. 20 for $180,000 and became the first country to receive a reactor under the U.S. atoms-for-peace program.) [See pp. 262F3, 263F-G1]

6 Soviet scientists Aug. 19 described details of their heavy-water research reactor designed in 1947. U.S. observers said its was inferior to U.S. types.

Prof. D. V. Skobeltzin, Soviet cosmic-ray expert, gave mostly evasive answers to selected questions at a news conference Aug. 20. He said the USSR had been working "for a number of years" to control thermonuclear power. Skobeltzin was vague about whether U.S. scientists had been invited to Russia. But it was disclosed Aug. 20 that Sir John Cockcroft & other British scientists had accepted a Soviet invitation to visit the USSR. [See p. 263C-D1]

U.S. Progress Described

American scientists told the conference Aug. 18 that an entirely new technology, "using sodium for heat transfer at high temperature in nuclear reactors," had been developed. This was expected to result in "significant reductions in the cost of nuclear power." U.S. delegate Dr. Willard F. Libby said Aug. 18 that the world possibly saved $1 billion through the use of radioactive isotopes in various fields in the previous 10 years. That alone would make the atomic age worthwhile, he said. [See Vol. XIV, p. 255E1]

Dr. C. E. Crompton of the U.S. AEC joined other delegates Aug. 19 in describing how an irradiated element, Cobalt 60, could be used to predict floods in areas at the base of snow-covered mountains. This could be done by burying the element to measure snowfall around unmanned weather stations and relaying the information by radio.

Safety, ECSC Groups Set

Scientists from the U.S., USSR, Britain, France, Canada & Czechoslovakia set up an unofficial technical working group that began closed meetings in Geneva Aug. 22 to consider technical aspects of using atomic energy safely for peaceful purposes.

West German delegate Carl Friedrich Orphuls announced Aug. 19 that French & German scientists had agreed to form a European atomic pool with other members of the European Coal & Steel Community—Italy, Belgium, Netherlands & Luxembourg. [See p. 191G3]

EAST-WEST RELATIONS

Russians End U.S. Farm Tour

The 12-man Soviet farm delegation visiting the U.S. ended a month-long, 12,000-mi. tour of 12 states with a reception at the Soviet Embassy in Washington Aug. 22 and a news conference held by Actg. Agri. Min. Vladimir M. Matskevich, group leader, at the Natl. Press Club in Washington Aug. 23. The Russians spent

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Aug. 24 in New York and left for a 2-wk. tour of Canada Aug. 25.

(Members of the U.S. farm team returned to New York from the USSR Aug. 25.) [See p. 240E2]

Russian Compliments U.S. Methods

Matskevich told newsmen Aug. 23 that U.S. farming methods were more economical than those in the USSR, but he did not agree with a suggestion that private enterprise was more productive than Soviet collective farming. Matskevich voiced particular interest in bringing to Russia the Santa Gertrudis cattle developed on the King Ranch in Texas. He said: Russia also wanted to buy farm machinery, especially tractor attachments, but "foreign trade is not my province; I do not know how much we would buy." He urged broader Soviet-U.S. trade and more exchange visits between the 2 countries.

Matskevich said he hoped the Soviet visit would lead to: (1) better production of hybrid seed corn in the USSR; (2) greater production of hybrid poultry & hogs; (3) increased mechanization on Soviet farms; (4) improved cattle-feeding methods; (5) introduction into the USSR of grain sorghum, a grass used for forage & production of grain for stock feed.

Matskevich repeated the gist of his remarks in a 3-min. talk Aug. 24 for the Voice of America, which beamed his statement behind the Iron Curtain. The Soviet Embassy that day denied a report that Matskevich was an ex-member of the secret police.

Benson Sees Russians

U.S. Agri. Secy. Ezra Taft Benson described the Soviet farm delegation as "good ambassadors" of peace at a Washington luncheon Aug. 22. Benson said: this year's rich U.S. harvest would be richer, "in a sense . . . because you, our Russian neighbors, have come to see it"; the Russians' presence gave "hope not only of plenty but peace as well." Benson, other Agri. Dept. officials & newsmen attended that evening the Soviet Embassy reception, which was preceded by a visit of the Soviet delegation to Mount Vernon, Va., where Matskevich laid a wreath at the tomb of George Washington. The Embassy allowed CBS-TV to televise the reception; it was the first TV broadcast from a Soviet embassy.

Truthful Report Promised

Matskevich told newsmen in Clarinda, Ia. July 29 that he would "describe truthfully" what he had seen to the Russian people. 6 of the Russians attended Sunday services at the First Presbyterian Church in Jefferson, Ia. July 24 after having spent the night in homes in that city. After 2 weeks in Iowa, the 12 Russians continued their study of corn-raising methods in Nebraska & South Dakota, where growing conditions were more comparable to those in Russia. Former Ukrainians living in the Minneapolis area staged the first demonstration against the Russian visitors Aug. 7 by driving automobiles around the Russians' hotel in Minneapolis while carrying signs calling for liberation of Ukraine. Most of the Russians were not in the hotel at the time and laughed when told about the demonstration later.

Matskevich began a visit to Texas Aug. 5, while 3 other Russians visited Wyoming. The entire group flew from Minneapolis to Chicago Aug. 11 for visits to farm-equipment factories & agricultural processing plants. Matskevich & 2 others visited Aug. 11 the Rouge plant of the Ford Motor Co. in Dearborn, Mich., where they rode in a secret luxury car not yet on the market (the Continental). The Russians visited the Intl. Harvester Co.'s tractor plant in Chicago Aug. 16 & 18, and 10 of them flew to San Francisco Aug. 16 for a 4-day tour of sugar-beet & wine-growing areas. Matskevich visited the annual U.S. Governors' Conf. in Chicago Aug. 12 and invited the Governors to visit an agricultural fair in Moscow in the fall. There were no immediate indications any would. [See p. 273A1]

USSR to Free 3 Americans

The Soviet Forgn. Ministry told the U.S. Aug. 19 that 3 Americans—Army Pvts. Wilfred C. Cumish & Murray Fields and a Frederick Charles Hopkins—would be released from Soviet prisons (time & place was not disclosed). [See p. 10E-F3]

The Soviet action followed a U.S. request for the release of Cumish & Fields (also known as Feingersch) July 16, soon after they were reported seen in the USSR by returning nationals of other countries. Cumish, 39, of Amesbury, Mass., disappeared in Vienna in 1948. Fields, 36, of New York City, disappeared in Germany the same year. The U.S. State Dept. said it knew nothing about Hopkins. [See p. 215B-E3]

(The USSR announced Aug. 22 that 23 French citizens jailed for war crimes soon would be turned over to French officials in Berlin without serving their full sentences. U.S. & British businessmen returning to London from the USSR in mid-August said that the Russians had freed a group of women prisoners who had been friendly to Westerners before they disappeared in 1949.)

Bars Eased on Red Publications

U.S. Customs & Post Office officials said in Washington Aug. 19 that new rules had been adopted to speed the delivery of printed material from behind the Iron Curtain to schools, libraries, newsmen, etc. They said virtually automatic clearance had been set up for publications like *Pravda* & *Izvestia*.

Reds vs. Critics of Army Cut

Moscow radio attacked "certain organs of the Western press" Aug. 17 for questioning the meaning of the announced Soviet cut in armed forces. The broadcast said the USSR had demobilized after World War II and that present manpower strength was the same as pre-war [see p. 269B1]. (Czechoslovakia announced Aug. 24 that it would cut its armed forces by 34,000 as of Dec. 28. Western sources estimated the Czech regular army to number 230,000 men.) [See p. 190G1]

USSR for German Unity Talks

The USSR agreed Aug. 19 to Fed. (West) German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's suggestion that German unification be discussed during his visit to Moscow starting Sept. 9. The Soviet note did not mention Adenauer's proposal for discussing release of German nationals in the USSR, but it saw no objection to "an exchange of opinions" on "international questions" other than unification "that may interest both parties." (12 West Germans arrived in Moscow Aug. 22 to make arrangements for Adenauer's visit.) [See p. 271A3]

(The U.S. Mission in West Berlin announced Aug. 9 that 2.4 billion Deutsche marks [$571,421,000] in U.S. counterpart funds had played a key part in the reconstruction of West Berlin's economy in the previous 6 years. W. Berlin officials said Aug. 22 that 100 members of East Germany's police force fled to West Berlin the week before, bringing the 1955 total to 2,336.) [See p. 251F1]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Foreign Troops to Quit Sudan

The British Embassy in Cairo announced Aug. 23 that British & Egyptian troops would be out of Khartum by Nov. 9 and out of the rest of the Sudan by Nov. 12. The Sudanese Parliament had unanimously approved a resolution Aug. 16 calling for the evacuation of British & Egyptian troops by Nov. 15. Britain had 900 men & Egypt 500 in the Sudan.

Maj. Salah Salem, Egyptian Min. of Natl. Guidance & Sudan Affairs, said in Cairo Aug. 13 that Egypt wanted the USSR to serve on the 5-nation neutral commission which was to supervise the Sudanese plebiscite on union with Egypt or complete independence. The Sudanese Govt. announced Aug. 4 that Sudanese had replaced foreigners in all responsible administrative posts, and the "Sudanization" program had been completed. (Britain & Egypt jointly ruled the Sudan from 1899 to 1953, when Britain & Egypt approved Sudanese self-determination.) [See Vol. XIII, p. 50N]

A mutiny of soldiers of the Equatoria Corps of the Sudan Defense Force broke out at Torit in southern Sudan Aug. 17. Reports reaching the provincial capital of Juba indicated the mutiny resulted from resentment of southern troops, mostly of Negroid ancestry with pagan leanings, against northern officers, mostly Arab Moslems. Sir Alexander Knox Helm, Gov. Gen. of the Sudan, proclaimed a state of emergency in the revolt area Aug. 19 while vacationing in Scotland. He left London by air Aug. 23 for Khartum after rejecting an Egyptian proposal that British & Egyptian troops be sent to the area.

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Nixon to Tour Mid-East

The White House announced Aug. 23 that U.S. Vice Pres. Nixon would visit the Near East & Africa in the fall. [See p. 77G2]

Korean Reds Down U.S. Plane

North Korean anti-aircraft guns shot down an unarmed U.S. training plane in the Korean demilitarized zone Aug. 17, killing U.S. Army observer Capt. Charles W. Brown, of West Louisville, Ky. and injuring the pilot, 2d Lt. Guy H. Bumpass Jr., of Jackson, Miss.

U.S. Maj. Gen. Harlan C. Parks, senior member of the UN Military Armistice Comm., accused the North Koreans of "wanton barbarism" Aug. 18, asserting that South Korean gunners did not fire when Communist pilots apparently flew over UN territory by mistake. The North Koreans told a special meeting of the commission Aug. 21 the plane was shot down because it was spying on North Korean military installations. They said Brown was killed in the crash and that Bumpass suffered a fractured skull and could not be moved immediately because of his injuries. But they later agreed to surrender him & Brown's body, and when this was done Aug. 23 a North Korean officer questioned Bumpass within earshot of UN representatives on the treatment he had received. Bumpass replied he was treated very well "considering the circumstances."

Seoul Asks UN to End NNSC

South Korea released Aug. 18 the text of a memorandum sent UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld Aug. 12 demanding the dissolution of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Comm., whose Czech & Polish members again were accused of espionage in South Korea. ROK Am.-to-U.S. You Chan Yang said Aug. 18 that Russian intelligence officers frequently had posed as Czechs or Poles to spy in South Korea. Demonstrations against the NNSC subsided in South Korea, except for a demonstration outside the U.S. Embassy in Seoul Aug. 22 & other scattered incidents. [See p. 270A1]

Formosa Reports Spy Plot

Chiang Kai-shek's personal chief of staff, Gen. Sun Li-jen, resigned Aug. 20 "as an admission of negligence" after his long-time aide, Maj. Kuo Tingliang, was accused of directing a Communist spy ring at Nationalist training camps. The Nationalist Govt. said Kuo was arrested with others in May 1955 for plotting a subversive incident, rumored to be the assassination of Chiang. The Govt. said Kuo admitted working for the Communists. Kuo, who served with U. S.-trained Gen. Sun since World War II, was said to have come to Formosa from Manchuria in 1943 on secret orders from the Communists to exploit his connections with Sun. Chiang named Deputy Defense Min. Gen. Huang Chen-chui to succeed Sun Aug. 21. (Peng Meng-chi, who halted a Formosan revolt in 1948, was named Nationalist General Staff chief June 21.) [See Vol. XIV, p. 101E3]

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Chinese Communist State Council Aug. 24 ordered a tightening of grain rationing to become effective in all municipal areas by the end of November. Peiping radio said rations were based on the type of work done by the individual. The move was designed to "insure fair distribution" in the cities and to get larger grain deliveries from rural areas. [See p. 231F3]

India broke off diplomatic relations with Portugal Aug. 19 to protest Portuguese firing on Indian demonstrators who attempted a "non-violent" invasion of Goa Aug. 15. India planned to close its consulate in Goa Sept. 1. Portugal immediately closed its Bombay consulate. [See p. 273B2]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

FLOODS

10 Eastern States Hit

Torrential rains & floods brought by Hurricane Diane battered wide areas of 10 eastern states from southern New England to northern Virginia Aug. 18-19. Preliminary estimates after the waters subsided Aug. 20 put the number of deaths at possibly 200 and property damage as high as $3¼ billion. Some 35,000 families were reported driven from homes & vacation resort buildings, which in many cases were wrecked completely.

Gov. George M. Leader of Pennsylvania, where most of the deaths occurred, said Aug. 23 that the floods took 113 lives in his state. Somewhat lower figures of an AP survey Aug. 24 listed total deaths at 176, including Pennsylvania 100, Connecticut 49, Massachusetts 13, New Jersey 6, New York 4, Virginia 3 & Rhode Island one. Many others were missing, 71 in Connecticut alone.

The worst single incident took place in the Pocono Mountains area around Stroudsburg, Pa., where 38 persons, mostly women & children, were believed killed when a 30-ft. wave from Brodhead Creek destroyed the 14 cottages of nearby Camp Davis, a vacation colony.

Damage to public facilities, industrial & business establishments, crops & farms, homes & other property was estimated at $1 billion in Connecticut, $1 billion in Massachusetts, $500 million to $1 billion in Pennsylvania, $150 million in Rhode Island, $90 million in New Jersey & $15 million in New York. Other states suffering damage: Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Vermont.

President Acts

Pres. Eisenhower interrupted his Colorado vacation late Aug. 22 to fly with his grandson, David, 7, to the stricken areas for aerial inspection & consultation on relief. His plane landed Aug. 23 at Windsor Locks, Conn., and he conferred with Fed. Civil Defense Administrator Val Peterson, Red Cross Pres. E. Roland Harriman, several Congressmen & other officials and Govs. Leader of Pennsylvania, Christian D. Herter of Massachusetts, Averell Harriman of New York, Robt. B. Meyner of New Jersey, Denis J. Roberts of Rhode Island & Abraham A. Ribicoff of Connecticut.

Mr. Eisenhower promised the Governors to do "everything possible," even recall Congress if necessary, to see that they quickly got $75 million (later raised to $80 million) in federal aid to restore essential public facilities. He also urged private contributions to the Red Cross, which could give direct, personal aid to flood victims.

The $75 million figure had been recommended by Peterson, who was in charge of emergency aid and who said only $11,600,000 in federal disaster funds was available. Pennsylvania was to get $25 million, Connecticut $25 million (it was reported later that Connecticut's share was raised to $30 million), Massachusetts $15 million, New Jersey $5 million & Rhode Island $5 million.

The President flew to Washington later Aug. 23 and met with Budget, Civil Defense, Commerce & Justice Dept., Army Engineer, Office of Defense Mobilization & Small Business Admin. officials to plan aid to the flood-stricken states. He flew back to Colorado to resume his vacation

World Wide

FLOODS brought by Hurricane Diane caused possibly 200 deaths & $3¼ billion damage in 10 eastern states Aug. 18-19. Check marks indicate general areas affected. Southern New England & Pennsylvania's Pocono Mountains area were worst hit.

August 24 after stopping for a previously-scheduled speech to the Amer. Bar Assn. in Philadelphia.

Before leaving Colorado, Mr. Eisenhower Aug. 20 & 22 had designated all of Connecticut & Pennsylvania and parts of New Jersey, Massachusetts, Rhode Island & New York as disaster areas. This made them eligible for disaster aid.

Other Relief Activity

The Agriculture Dept. authorized aid for New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Maryland, Massachusetts & Pennsylvania farmers by declaring 58 counties in the 6 states (including all in Connecticut & New Jersey) emergency areas. The Small Business Admin. similarly authorized disaster aid for all of Delaware & Connecticut and parts of New York, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Massachusetts & Pennsylvania.

The Red Cross Aug. 23 estimated its flood-relief needs at $5 million but raised this figure Aug. 24 to $8 million. Donations poured in from private, labor union & business sources. British Prime Min. Sir Anthony Eden promised Aug. 24 to relax his nation's currency controls to enable Britons to send financial aid.

The Massachusetts Legislature Aug. 22 passed bills authorizing bond issues of $30 million to restore water, sewage & other public facilities and of $25 million for bridges & highways.

Contributions also included food, clothing & medicine to fight disease from contaminated water.

Rescue workers were aided by some 200 military & civilian helicopters, especially in the Stroudsburg, Pa. area, that carried thousands of marooned flood victims to safety. Thousands of flood refugees were fed & sheltered by the Red Cross.

60,000 Made Jobless

The destruction of industrial plants & business establishments brought unemployment to an estimated 60,000 workers in southern New England, half of them in Connecticut. Officials expressed fear that many plants would not reopen but join in the migration of industry from New England to other parts of the country.

Hard-hit towns included: Worcester, Mass., where 10,000 were made jobless; Woonsocket, R. I., where 6,000 were idled; Winsted, Conn., where the entire business section & 85% of all business & industrial establishments were reported destroyed by waters of the Mad River; Putnam, Conn., where virtually all industry & business was buried under silt & rocks to a depth of 14 feet and where barrels of blazing magnesium, flaming to heights of 250 feet, floated through the flooded streets Aug. 19-20 after bursting from the fire-&-flood stricken Metal Sellers Corp. magnesium plant; Torrington, Conn., where dozens of stores were swept into the Naugatuck River, other buildings destroyed and all 8 major plants put out of operation; Naugatuck, Conn., where a U. S. Rubber Co. plant normally employing 7,400 workers was knocked out; Norwalk, Conn., where sections of a Gen. Electric plant were swept away; Danbury, Conn., where factory, residential & business buildings were battered severely; Waterbury, Conn., where American Brass Co. and Chase Copper & Brass Co. plants were swamped.

Better Storm Reports Planned

The U. S. Weather Bureau announced Aug. 23 that it was investigating possibilities of improving warning procedures in advance of weather disasters. The bureau conceded that it had stopped following Hurricane Diane Aug. 18 when the storm seemed dying in Virginia. Previous hurricanes had lost their force quickly after hitting land from the Atlantic. Therefore nobody at the Weather Bureau had expected further trouble from Diane. [See p. 276B1]

THE PRESIDENT

Vs. Peace at Freedom's Cost

Pres. Eisenhower warned Aug. 24 that "eagerness to avoid war . . . can produce outright or implicit agreement that injustices & wrongs of the present shall be perpetuated in the future." "We must not participate in any such false agreement," he said, or "in the eyes of those who suffer injustice, we would become partners with their oppressors. . . . We would have sold out the freedom of men for the pottage of a false peace. Moreover, we would assure future conflict."

He spoke outside Independence Hall in Philadelphia at the 78th annual convention of the American Bar Assn. His address opened observances of the 200th birthday of John Marshall, 4th Chief Justice of the U.S. & longest holder (34 years) of the post.

The President indicated that he had told the Russians at the Big 4 summit meeting in Geneva that "there can be no true peace which involves acceptance of . . . injustice to many nations, repressions of human beings on a gigantic scale [&] constructive effort paralyzed in many areas by fear." He declared that "the spirit of Geneva, if it is to provide a healthy atmosphere for the pursuit of peace . . . must inspire all to a correction of injustices, an observance of human rights & an end to subversion organized on a world-wide scale." [See pp. 269D2, 261B1-F2]

Attacking "violations of the rights of men & nations," Mr. Eisenhower said: "The division of Germany cannot be supported by any argument based on boundaries or language or racial origin. The domination of captive countries cannot longer be justified by any claim that this is needed for purposes of security. An international political machine, operating within the borders of sovereign nations for their political & ideological subversion, cannot be explained away as a cultural movement."

Personnel

Pres. Eisenhower Aug. 20 accepted Maj. Gen. Glen E. Edgeton's resignation as Export-Import Bank pres., effective Oct. 1. He simultaneously named as Edgerton's successor Asst. State Secy. (for Economic Affairs) Samuel C. Waugh, 65, ex-pres, of the First Trust Co. of Lincoln, Neb. [See p. 28D1; Vol. XIV, 78B1]

Guy Farmer, whose term as NLRB chairman was to expire Aug. 27, resigned Aug. 19, and NLRB member Philip Ray Rodgers, 39, was designated as chairman. [See p. 176B2]

Walter A. Gordon, 60, Republican Negro lawyer & chairman of the California Adult Authority (state pardon board), received a recess appointment as Governor of the Virgin Islands Aug. 19. [See p. 272B3]

Other Presidential News

Pres. Eisenhower Aug. 19 raised tariffs on imported bicycles by 50% because "the American bicycle industry has . . . suffered serious injury or the threat of serious injury from increased imports resulting in part from tariff concessions." But he emphasized in a letter to Chairmen Richard F. Byrd (D., Va.) of the Senate Finance Com. & Jere Cooper (D., Tenn.) of the House Ways & Means Com. that his decision did not alter the U.S. policy of seeking to expand international trade & investment. The *ad valorem* duty on large-wheel, lightwt. cycles rose from 7½% to 11¼%, tariff on all others from 15% to 22½%. The Tariff Comm. had recommended 22½% for all types. (946,000 imported & 1,554,000 American-made bicycles were sold in the U.S. in 1954. Of the imported ones, Britain produced 530,000 valued at $12,970,000, West Germany 262,000 at $4,494,000, France 88,000 at $1,793,000, Austria 35,000 at $788,000, Holland 33,000, Belgium & Luxembourg 11,000.) [See p. 160E1] . . . The Natl. Com. Against Discrimination in Housing protested in a letter to Pres. Eisenhower Aug. 22 that the Admin. was following a "do-nothing" policy on racial segregation in its housing program which could lead only to "creation of new racial ghettos with the implied sanction of your Admin. or the complete failure" of the housing program. [See p. 272C2] . . . Pres. Eisenhower ended a 5-day stay at Byer's Peak Ranch near Fraser, Colo. Aug. 21 and returned to the Denver home of Mrs. John S. Doud, his mother-in-law. [See p. 272G2]

ARMED FORCES

Gallagher Guilty, Gets Life

Sgt. James C. Gallagher, 23, of Brooklyn was convicted by an Army court-martial at Ft. Jay, N.Y. Aug. 19 of the unpremeditated murder of 2 fellow American captives while a war prisoner of the Communists at Prison Camp 5 near Pyoktong, North Korea in Feb. 1951. He was sentenced to life in jail at hard labor.

Gallagher, found guilty of informing on American PWs & collaborating with the enemy, was convicted of murdering Cpls. John W. Jones & Donald T. Baxter by throwing them out of a prison hut to freeze in below-zero weather. He was acquitted of the murder of an unknown GI, who a witness said had been hung to a peg and beaten by Gallagher. Gallagher testified that he had suspended the sick

GI so he could exercise, as a doctor had ordered. Gallagher's trial had opened Aug. 1.

Action on Other Ex-PWs

First Lt. Jefferson D. Erwin, 38, of Blanchard, Okla. was acquitted by an Army trial board in Ft. Lewis, Wash. Aug. 19 of charges of collaborating with the enemy while a PW in Korea. The defense said he had made pro-Red statements before other American captives under duress & threats of death. . . . Ex-PWs Otho G. Bell, 24, Wm. A. Cowart, 22, & Lewis W. Griggs, 22, who had chosen communism during the Korean PW exchange but who recently changed their minds, landed at San Francisco aboard the liner *Pres. Cleveland* July 29 and were arrested by Army MPs on charges of aiding the enemy. [See p. 231C2-D3] . . . The Army announced Aug. 20 that Lt. Gen. Thomas W. Herren, First Army commander, had cut from 8 years to 2½ the jail term imposed on Cpl. Harold M. Dunn, 26, for collaborating with the Reds while a PW in Korea. [See p. 218G2] . . . Sgt. John Lester Tyler was acquitted by an Army court-martial at Ft. Bragg, N.C. July 23 of charges that he had aided the enemy while a PW in Korea. [See p. 218G2] . . . Maj. Ronald E. Alley, 34, of Bar Harbor, Me. went on trial before an Army court-martial at Ft. Meade, Md. Aug. 22 on charges of aiding the enemy & informing on fellow PWs while in a Communist prison camp in Korea. The trial was recessed the day it opened in order to give the prosecuting officer time to answer defense charges that the trial was unconstitutional.

Air Defenses Bolstered

Hanson W. Baldwin reported in the *N.Y.Times* Aug. 19 that U.S. air defenses were being expanded & reorganized and that the Air Defense Command was being increased from 12 divisions to 16 in September. He said the Ground Observer Corps was being extended to cover all 48 states and that its goal was being raised from 500,000 volunteer civilians to 1½ million (latest actual total: 342,000).

Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson said at his press conference Aug. 9 that recent Soviet cordiality did not justify letdown in U.S. defenses. AF Secy. Donald A. Quarles declared in an MBS interview Aug. 21 that Russia's announcement of an impending cut in Red military forces did not justify reduction in U.S. air power because: (a) the U.S. did not know whether the cut really would be made, (b) a cut had "little meaning unless one knew the number they have left" and (c) the cut probably would be in ground forces, in which the Russians "have very great superiority," and therefore could have "little bearing" on U.S. air plans. [See p. 278G1]

(More than 400 Soviet planes darkened Moscow skies on Soviet Aviation Day July 3 in the greatest display of Red air might in history. U.S. observers saw: a jet airliner, 12 "Bison" intercontinental bombers, 7 long-range 4-engine turbo-prop bombers shown publicly for the first time, 50 needle-nosed 2-jet all-weather fighters, 48 single-jet fighters, similar to the U.S. F-100 & new French Super-Mystere, 54 2-jet "Badger" bombers, 4 big 2-rotor troopcarrying helicopters, a glider with wings that flapped.) [See p. 209A-B2]

Japanese 'Fallout' Death Denied

Dr. Frank B. Berry, U.S. Asst. Defense Secy., said in Washington Aug. 22 that Aikichi Kuboyama, crew member of the Japanese fishing boat *Fortunate Dragon* on which radioactive dust fell after a U.S. H-bomb test in Mar. 1954, had died of jaundice and not of radiation, as Red propaganda claimed. He said Kuboyama was infected by blood transfusions from Japanese donors in a Japanese hospital under treatment of Japanese doctors. Japanese physicians who performed an autopsy on the body agreed on this, Berry reported. Berry said Aug. 23 that "as far as we know, all of the [other 22 crew-members] recovered." U.S. servicemen exposed to the same fallout also had recovered, he declared. [See pp. 1G3-2C1]

(Hiroshima Red Cross Hospital physicians announced June 13 that the death June 12 of Makato Mizuiri, chief of Hiroshima Prefecture's child welfare section, was the 9th so far this year due to injuries suffered in the World War II atomic bombing. Mizuiri had been 1½ miles from the blast center.) [See p. 184C-D3]

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Govt. Jobs. Dr. Frank S. Horne, FHA Admin. Albert Cole's $12,960-a-yr. adviser on minority problems, disclosed Aug. 8 that he & his assistant, Mrs. Corrine Morrow, had been told their jobs were being discontinued Aug. 25 for budgetary reasons. Horne, a Negro & Democrat who had been with the agency for 19 years, was offered a job on the FHA's international housing activities staff at the same salary Aug. 11 after protests by Negro leaders, but he rejected the offer Aug. 17 as meaning an end to his work of getting equal housing for Negroes. . . . Commerce Secy. Sinclair Weeks Aug. 22 issued a list of rules curbing outside activities of Commerce Dept. employees & "dollar-a-yr. men" and warning them against using their jobs to promote private business. [See p. 134F-G1] . . . The Fed. Court of Appeals ruled in Washington Aug. 18 that Govt. agencies could use quick action procedures under the Lloyd-La Follette Act of 1912 to fire employes for inefficiency instead of being required to follow the lengthier procedures specified by the Performance Rating Act of 1950 . . . The Civil Svc. Comm. announced Aug. 19 a rule change permitting persons over 70 to get regular federal jobs instead of being limited to temporary renewable appointments of no more than one year each. . . . Rear Adm. H. Arnold Karo was sworn in Aug. 17 as head of the Coast & Geodetic Survey. . . . Dr. William H. Sebrell Jr., 54, retired Aug. 1 as director of the Natl. Institutes of Health and was replaced by Dr. James A. Shannon, 51, former associate director. Sebrell became an Amer. Cancer Society consultant in charge of the institutional research program. . . . U.S. Dist. Judge Robert N. Wilkin in Washington Aug. 16 issued a temporary injunction barring the Civil Svc. Comm. from suspending Ry. Mail Svc. clerk Curtis C. Wilson, 29, of Houston, Tex., who had been accused of violating the Hatch Act by calling Texas Gov. Allan Shivers a renegade & Judas in a letter to the *Houston Post*. The letter was written in June 1954 during a primary campaign.

Hoover Comm. The report of a Hoover Comm. "task force" study group made public in Washington Aug. 24 challenged in several respects the U.S.' use of a "stupendous" total of $46,847,000,000 for foreign military & economic aid from the end of World War II until June 30, 1954. The group, headed by Henning W. Prentis Jr., said: it agreed that the U.S. must do everything possible "within reason to contain & limit the spread of communism," but future spending must be limited to amounts required for the free world's defense; there was "no convincing proof" that communism was defeated when living standards were increased, an example being that the Italian CP's strength was greatest in "higher-wage industrial centers of Italy." Among foreign aid items criticized in the report: U.S. expenditure of $2,800,000 to develop an Italian coal mine at Sulcio, Sardinia, where Communists dominated mine workers and sabotage was likely to occur in event of an East-West emergency; use of more than $200 million to help Britain build Javelin, Swift & Hawker Hunter jet fighters & bombers, despite difficulties in getting satisfactory design & production and prospects that the planes would be obsolete by the time they were perfected. . . . Ex-Pres. Herbert Hoover denied Aug. 16 charges published Aug. 15 in the *Democratic Digest* that: he had "stacked" task forces of the Comm. on the Org. of the Exec. Branch of the Govt. with men who had "vested interests" in the points at study; that the commission was political in contrast to the "scrupulously bipartisan" nature of the first Hoover Comm. appointed by ex-Pres. Truman; that the commission's proposals were so controversial that Pres. Eisenhower had "carefully" avoided approval of them. Hoover said that every decision of the commission was by majority vote including "some, if not all . . . Dem. members", that each commission member had praised & endorsed his leadership and that Pres. Eisenhower had directed Exec. departments to begin action on commission recommendations. [See p. 242D3] . . . Socialist Norman Thomas quit the Citizen's Com. for the Hoover Report June 30 (the day the commission went out of existence) on grounds that it had "intruded in the field of social policy and, especially in the field of hydro-electric power, had made recommendations to "serve big business." [See p. 217E3]

Mississippi State Atty. Gen. J. P. Coleman won his state's run-off Democratic gubernatorial primary from Paul B. Johnson Jr. Aug. 23 even though he had run 2d to Johnson in the primary Aug. 2 [see p. 266C2]. Negro voters were challenged throughout the state on grounds that they were not "regular" Miss. Dem. Party members. Negroes did not try to vote in many counties. . . . **Sen. Strom Thurmond,** (D., N.C.), 1948 States Rights Presidential candidate, said in Washington Aug. 20 the Southern states might form a 3d party again in 1956 if the 2 national parties could not select candidates acceptable to the South. Thurmond blamed Chief Justice Earl Warren (an Eisenhower appointee) equally with Dem.-appointed justices for the Supreme Court decision calling for an end to racial segregation. [See p. 243C-D3].

FOREIGN

Moroccans, Algerians Rebel

More than 1,000 persons were reported killed in demonstrations in Algeria & French Morocco Aug. 20-22 marking the 2d anniversary of France's removal of the nationalist Sultan of Morocco, Sidi Mohammed ben Youssef. Although trouble had been anticipated in Morocco, most of the deaths occurred in Algeria, where terrorists suffered severe losses after opening sudden attacks in the Constantine & Philippeville areas Aug. 20.

Uprisings in Morocco began at Khenifra Aug. 19 and erupted into a massacre of French residents in the village of Oued Zem Aug. 20, anniversary of the Sultan's exile. 47 French men, women & children were killed by Berber tribesmen, who stoned the French administrator to death and then sacked the town. French Foreign Legionnaires & paratroopers reportedly killed 60 Moroccans in a counter-attack. Gen. Raymond-Francis Duval, French commander in Morocco, was killed when his plane crashed 2 mi. from Oued Zem while he was supervising operations Aug. 22.

French Govt. Seeks Solution

French Resident-General Gilbert Grandval returned from Paris to French Morocco Aug. 14 with a plan that reportedly called on the French-backed Sultan, Sidi Mohammed ben Moulay Arafa, to form a Govt. representing all shades of Moroccan opinion except the Communists & extremist Arab Nationalists. While Grandval was in Paris, it was decided that French Premier Edgar Faure & 4 Cabinet members would open talks with Moroccan leaders in Aix-les-Bains Aug. 22. The French conferred that day with pro-French Thami el-Glaoui, Pasha of Marrakesh, who chose ben Moulay Arafa to succeed ben Youssef in 1953. Next day the French met with nationalistic Moroccan leaders.

Faure announced Aug. 23 that reservists would be called up to reinforce French forces in Algeria & Morocco, said to equal about 10 divisions. Leaders of 5 parties forming the right wing of Faure's coalition Govt. telegraphed him a warning Aug. 23 against concessions to "those who desire to remove France" from Algeria & Morocco. The telegram denounced contacts with those "directly or indirectly responsible" for the massacres in North Africa. Grandval was attacked for allegedly trying to remove ben Moulay Arafa. [See p. 266F3]

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Israel-Egypt. Egypt announced Aug. 24 it was quitting UN-sponsored talks with Israel to end incidents in the Gaza area because of Israeli "aggression" against an Egyptian post in the Gaza Strip Aug. 22. Egypt's decision was given to the UN truce chief, Maj. Gen. E. L. M. Burns of Canada, who was visiting Cairo to discuss details of the deadlocked talks. Israel & Egypt accused each other of provoking the Aug. 22 incident in order to sabotage the Gaza talks. Israeli officials said their troops crossed the armistice line and stormed the Egyptian post after Egyptians had attacked a routine Israeli patrol-convoy of 3 vehicles. One Egyptian was killed. [See p. 240F3]

Syria. Shukri al-Kuwatly, who was exiled from Syria after a military coup in 1949, was elected President for the 3d time by the Syrian Parliament Aug. 18. Al-Kuwatly, who defeated Forgn. Min. Khaled el-Azem, 91-41, on the 2d ballot, was to take office Sept. 6, succeeding Hashem al-Atassi. [See Vol IX, p. 115M]

Malaya. British Colonial Secy. Alan T. Lennox-Boyd said in Singapore Aug. 19 that Britain would favor federation of its colonies in Southeast Asia: Singapore, Malaya, British North Borneo, Brunei & Sarawak. After 3 weeks of talks with Singapore officials led by David Marshall, Chief of the Singapore Council of Ministers, Lennox-Boyd agreed to demands by the Singapore Legislative Assembly for a more liberal interpretation of the Governor-General's discretionary powers under the Constitution. The Assembly approved July 25 a resolution asking for a new constitution providing for immediate self-government. Lennox-Boyd said Britain would welcome a Singapore delegation to discuss eventual self-government in Apr. 1956, after the present Constitution had been in effect a year.

Lennox-Boyd Aug. 22 approved amnesty plans for Malayan Communist rebels worked out by the Fed. of Malay's Chief Minister, Tengku Abdul Rahman. The amnesty, which would be offered in September, would call on the Communists to lay down their arms and proclaim loyalty to Malaya. Tengku Abdul Rahman said Aug. 4 he favored a lawful status for the Malayan Communist Party if the amnesty were accepted. [See p. 258E1]

ECONOMICS

Statistics. The U.S. consumer (cost of living) price index rose 0.3% from mid-June to mid-July to 114.7% of the 1947-49 average, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported Aug. 23. The increase was attributed to rising prices of fresh fruits and barbering, medical care & other personal services. The increase qualified 850,000 persons working under "escalator" union contracts, including 650,000 Gen. Motors & Ford workers, for wage increases of 1¢ an hr. [See p. 222F3] . . . Commerce Dept. reports: (Aug. 21) American investments abroad rose by about $3 billion in 1954 to a record total of $26.6 billion; (Aug. 22) earnings on American investments abroad totaled a record $2.5 billion in 1954; (Aug. 23) foreign investments in the U.S. increased by $1.8 billion in 1954 to a record value of $11 billion. [See Vol. XIV, p. 271D2] . . . A study by the Fed. Reserve Bd. & U. of Mich. disclosed Aug. 21 that the number of home-owning families in the U.S. had increased from 18,500,000 to 25,000,000 since 1948. [See p. 273G3] . . . Cotton consumption in the U.S. totaled 8,835,149 running bales, exports 3,499,618 (estimated) in the year ended July 31, the Census Bureau reported Aug. 19. Supply carried over from the marketing year: 11,120,739 bales. [See p. 162C3]

Companies & Finance. The SEC Aug. 22 proposed changes in its rules on proxy campaigns within corporations offering their shares in stock exchanges. The commission said the rules would insure "full, fair & adequate disclosure of basic facts" about proxy solicitations and prohibit proxy campaigners from using unfair, untrue & misleading claims & charges. [See p. 185A1] . . . Plans for merger of General Telephone Corp. and Theodore Gary & Co., largest telephone companies in the U.S. outside the Bell system, were approved by directors of the firms in New York Aug. 24 subject to stockholders' & SEC approval. Sale of control of Tiffany & Co. (jewelry) to the Hoving Corp. headed by Bonwit Teller pres. Walter Hoving was announced in New York Aug. 18. Price: $3,825,000 for 68,000 of 132,451 Tiffany shares. . . . Organization of the Development & Resources Co. to direct resources development enterprises outside the U.S. was announced Aug. 21 by Lazard Frères & Co., sponsors, & David E. Lilienthal (ex-TVA & AEC chrmn.), company chairman. Ex-TVA Chrmn. Gordon Clapp resigned as New York City deputy administrator to accept the firm's presidency. . . . AT&T announced Aug. 17 a 3⅞% interest rate & Oct. 13, 1967 maturity date for its pending issue of $650 million in new convertible debentures (largest private financing on record). The securities were to be offered Sept. 2-Oct. 13 to 1,350,000 AT&T stockholders (as of Aug. 25) at a ratio of $100 of debentures per 8 shares of stock held. . . . S. I. Newhouse won dismissal in Fed. Court in Syracuse, N. Y. Aug. 19 of a $1,088,112 anti-trust sut against him, his 3 newspapers and his WSYR radio & TV stations in Syracuse brought by radio station WNDR.

Automobiles. The projected sale of 500 Chevrolet cars to Bulgaria for $1,017,000 [see p. 222E3] fell through, Gen. Motors revealed Aug. 16. The Commerce Dept. had issued an export license but GM halted the deal under a company rule against sales to Communist countries. (Willys-Overland

Business & Financial Summary

Week Ended Aug. 20

FINANCE:	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	*$21,682	*$21,682	*$21,858
Currency circulation	*$30,336	*$30,285	*$29,919
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans§	**[a]$23,754	*$23,550	*$20,829
N.Y. bank clearings	$9,097,858,398	$8,940,466,819	$9,998,377,686
N.Y. Stock Exchange			
Stock sales (shares)	7,273,870	8,694,470	12,473,391
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	192.80	193.58	165.99
Bond sales (par value)	$16,663,500	$15,213,500	$16,763,100
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	99.07	99.32	101.61
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	163,804	172,695	117,023
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]6,635,400	6,639,500	6,157,500
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]9,150,0000	9,650,000	7,499,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*[b]10,729	**[s]10,925	*8,996
Carloadings (cars)	[b]775,397	765,452	685,272
	July	June	July 1954
Ind'l output §¶	[s]140	[s]139	123
PRICES:	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
Wheat (bu.)	$2.40⅜	$2.44	$2.62¼
Corn (bu.)	$1.49½	$1.52¼	$1.94⅝
Cotton (lb.)	$.347	$.345	$.352
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$43.83	$44.00	$28.67
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$6.23	$6.24	$7.07
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	[d]110.3	110.2	110.3
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales§¶	[b]100	97	97
Failures (Aug. 11)‡	169	213	233
	July	June	July 1954
New incorps.‡	10,893	12,605	9,409

*In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet ¶1947-49=100 §Fed. Reserve Board [a]Member banks, 94 cities, Aug. 10 [b]Aug. 13 [c]Aug. 6 [d]Aug. 16 [s]Record

Export Corp was placed on 6-mo. probation June 14 by the U.S. Bureau of Forgn. Commerce after 100 jeeps cleared for export in 1953 for use in Lebanon were found to have been transshipped from Lebanon to Rumania. The BFC held that Willys erroneously failed to report the possibility of such transshipment.) . . . The Natl. Industrial Conf. Board reported Aug. 17 that West European auto production had increased by 211% since 1948. Production of the 1,000,000th Volkswagen built since 1948 was celebrated Aug. 5 in Wolfsburg, W. Germany, site of the Volkswagen plant.

ARTS & SCIENCE

Polio epidemic in Massachusetts was reported declining Aug. 15 when cases in the state since July 1 totaled 1,219 (1955 total: 1,235). 25 of 160,000 Massachusetts children who had received one injection this year of Salk vaccine had contracted polio (most cases non-paralytic). [See p. 267D1]

BOOKS PUBLISHED

Amerigo & The New World. By German Arciniegas. Trans. by Harriet De Onis. Life of Florentine who gave continent his name. Aug. 22. (Knopf, 323 pp., $5)†

Band of Angels. By Robert Penn Warren. Story of daughter of Kentucky planter & Negro slave. Aug. 22. Lit. Guild Sept. choice. (Random House, 375 pp., $3.95)*

The Genius & The Goddess. By Aldous Huxley. Wife of physicist declines to sustain her intellectual husband, indulges in extra-marital affair. Aug. 24. (Harper, 168 pp., $2.75)*

A Little Rebellion. By Marion L. Starkey. Novelized account of Shay's Rebellion in Mass., 1786. Aug. 22. (Knopf, 258 pp., $4)*

The Picnic at Sakkara. By P. H. Newby. Comedy of English professor's entanglement with nationalistic Egyptians. Aug. 23. (Knopf, 239 pp., $1.25)*

The Revelations of Dr. Modesto. By Alan Harrington. Anti-conformist satire on "Centralism," a philosophy expounded by a mental patient. Aug. 22. (Knopf, 256 pp., $3.50)*

*Fiction †Non-fiction

. . . **Equanil,** a drug successfully tested for relief of tensions, anxiety and craving for liquor in alcoholics who had stopped drinking, was announced Aug. 22 by Wyeth Labs. in Philadelphia. [See p. 170G2] . . . **Chicago Tribune** Aug. 21 abandoned many rules of unorthodox simplified spelling (examples: "frate" for freight, "tarif" for tariff) applied by its late publisher, Col. Robt. R. McCormick. [See p. 180E3] . . . **Phila. Daily News** became Aug. 24 sole property of Matthew H. McCloskey, its bd. chrmn., a contractor & Dem. Natl. Com. chrmn., through his purchase of stock held by the widow of founder Lee Ellmaker.

CHURCH & SCHOOL

Young Men's Christian Assn. world conference ended in Paris Aug. 22 after its adoption of resolutions favoring admission of women & girls to YMCA membership and urging greater local unity among Protestant, Roman Catholic & Orthodox groups. . . . **European tour** by 4,500 American members of Jehovah's Witnesses ended Aug. 22 in The Hague. The group, transported in 68 chartered planes & 2 ships, held 11 international meetings during its month-long tour of West Europe. [See p. 154D1] . . . **Knights of Columbus'** annual convention, ended Aug. 18 in Philadelphia, adopted resolutions asking that the U. S. Govt. expand its "firm policy of resistance to communistic infiltration & military pressures," opposing Red China's admission to UN membership, urging that the name of God be added to the UN Charter, calling on state & local KC groups to combat distribution of obscene literature & motion pictures, and expressing "alarm" that the Natl. Education Assn.'s commission on educational policies and Amer. Assn. of School Admins. were "advocating compulsory education of all children in state schools."

Amer. Fed. of Teachers (AFL) convention in Ft. Wayne, Ind. voted Aug. 18 to support (a) teachers who defied attempts in Georgia to require that they swear pro-segregation "loyalty oaths" and (b) 3 teachers in Newark, N.J. who had been dismissed for invoking the 5th Amend. when questioned about possible Communist affiliations by the House Com. on Un-American Activities. (The 3 had offered to swear non-Communist oaths before the Newark Bd. of Eductn.) The convention's closing session Aug. 19 voted to suspend the chaters of local unions that barred Negroes from membership after June 1, 1956. [See p. 274A-C3].

OBITUARIES

Dr. José Antonio Arze, 51, former college prof., co-founder Bolivia's PIR (Revolutionary Left party which in 1952 became Bolivian Communist Party, ex-PIR presidential candidate; Aug. 23 in Cochabamba, Bolivia. [See Vol. IV, p. 218N]

Dr. Charles F. Berkey, 88, ex-Columbia U. geology dept. head, leader in applying geology to engineering; Aug. 22 in Palisade, N.J.

Alan Devoe, 45, naturalist, author of *Down to Earth, Lives Around Us,* etc.; Aug. 17 in New York.

(Edwin) Olin Downes, 69, *N. Y. Times* music critic since 1924, author *The Lure of Music, Symphonic Masterpieces;* Aug. 22 in New York of heart attack.

Prof. Carl Downey LaRue, 67, U. of Michigan botanist who developed method of stimulating rubber production in South America in World War II; Aug. 19 in Ann Arbor, Mich.

Mrs. Charlotte Lederer, 87, Hungarian-born author-illustrator of children's books, mother of ex-Asst. Defense Secy. Anna M. Rosenberg; Aug. 22 at Santa Margherita, Italy.

Dr. George W. McClelland, 75, U. of Pennsylvania pres. 1944-48; chrmn. 1948-51; Aug. 20 in Little Deer Isle, Me. of heart attack.

John H. McFadden Jr. 65, intl. cotton dealer, N.Y. Cotton Exchange pres. 1934-36, a founder of Amer. Field Svc. (volunteer ambulance drivers in World War I); Aug. 17 in N.Y.

Rudolf Minger, 73, Swiss Pres. 1935, Defense Min. (before & after presidency) who reorganized Swiss defenses in face of Hitler's rise; Aug. 23 in Schuepfen, Switzerland.

William De Witt Mitchell, 80, U.S. Solicitor Gen. 1925-29, U.S. Atty. Gen. 1929-32, when a major task was enforcement of Prohibition against increased unpopularity; Aug. 24 in Syosset, N.Y.

Henry Nias, 76, head of Lily-Tulip Corp.; Aug. 22 in N.Y. (heart attack)

Harry S. Palmer, 72, cartoonist-creator of *Keeping Up with the Joneses & Babbling Bess* (in 1920s); Aug. 17 in Miami, Fla. (after being hit by policeman's motorcycle).

Envoy J. Stanley Sheppard, 63, English-born ex-dir. Salvation Army's Men's Prison Bureau, ex-pres. Amer. Prison Assn.; Aug. 19 in Kearny, N.J.

Edward James Smythe, 63, U.S. pro-Nazi whose 1944 sedition case ended in mistrial due to judge's death; Aug. 16 in New York. [See Vol. V, pp. 3C, 121D, 392E]

Msgr. Jan Sramek, 84, Premier of of Czech Govt.-in-Exile in London 1939-45, who was arrested by Communists 1948 while allegedly trying to flee Czechoslovakia; death in "concentration monastery" reported Aug. 24 by Austrian Catholic news service, Kathpress, quoting immigrant Czechs. [See Vol. VIII, p. 198G]

SPORTS

Winners

Bridge: U.S. masters team-of-4 title—won Aug. 17 in Chicago by Saml. M. Stayman, Lee Hazen, Myron Field & Richard Kahn of New York & Chas. J. Solomon of Philadelphia. [See p. 275E2] . . . **Checkers:** Marion Tinsley, 28, Ohio State U. math student, won the U.S. title in Peoria, Ill. Aug. 19. . . . Chess: Nicholas Rossolimo of Paris won the U.S. open title in Long Beach, Calif. Aug. 20, 62½ pts. to 61½ over Saml Reshevsky of Spring Valley, N.Y. (Both won 10 of 12 tourney games.) [See p. 268B1] . . . **Golf:** Arnold Palmer, 25, of Latrobe, Pa. won the Canadian open in Toronto Aug. 20, for $2,400 [see p. 275E1]. Carole Jo Kabler of Roseburg, Ore. won the USGA natl. girls' title in Florence, S.C. Aug. 19. [See Vol. XIV, p. 304B1] . . **Horse racing:** $146,425 American Derby at Washn. Park, Chicago Aug. 20 was won by Rex C. Ellsworth's Swaps, Willie Shoemaker up, for $89,600 [see p. 236G1]. $55,700 Saratoga Handicap (Saratoga Sgs., N.Y.) Aug. 20 was won by A. G. Vanderbilt's Social Outcast, Eric Guerin up, for $55,700 [see p. 252E1]. Greentree Stable's Register, Ted Atkinson up, won the $50,950 Spinaway at Saratoga Sgs. Aug. 22, for $40,105. John Froelich's Quick Chief, driven by Bill Haughton, won the $71,040 Wm. H. Cane Futurity pace in Yonkers, N.Y. Aug. 19, for $35,164.80. [See p. 260E1] . . . **Motorcycle racing:** Everett Brashear of Beaumont, Tex. won the 25-mi. U.S. championship race Aug. 21 in Springfield, Ill. in 17 min. 26.38 sec. (avg 80 mph.). [See p. 88D1] . . . **Tennis:** U.S. public parks singles titles in Pittsburgh Aug. 12—Clyde Hippenstiel of San Bernardino, Calif. (men's), June Stack of Detroit (women's) . . . **Track:** Lyman Frasier of Baltimore Olympic Club won the natl. all-around track & field meet for individuals in College Park, Md. Aug. 21. Ted Corbitt of New York won the Canadian marathon at Trois Rivieres, Que. Aug. 20 in 3 hr. 5 min. for 26 mi. 385 yd.

MISCELLANEOUS

Atlantic Air Record. British airline employes Capt. John Hackett (pilot) & Peter Moneypenny (navigator) flew a Canberra 2-jet bomber from London to New York & back Aug. 23 to set these 3 transatlantic speed records: (1) London to New York (3,465 mi.) in 7 hr. 29 min. 56.7 sec., a 461.12-mph. avg.; (2) New York-London in 6 hr. 16 min. 59.5 sec., a 550.35-mph. avg.; (3) round trip in 14 hr. 21 min. 45.4 sec. (including a 35-min. refueling stop in New York), a 481.52-mph. avg. (Among other recent air records: Natl. Guard First Lt. John M. Conroy, 34, of Van Nuys, Calif., a World War II bomber pilot, flew an F-86 Sabrejet 5,085 miles from Los Angeles to New York & back in a record 11 hr. 26 min. 33 sec. May 21 to become the first man to span the continent twice between dawn & sunset. He had breakfast in Los Angeles, lunch in New York & supper in Los Angeles, made 6 refueling stops and covered the eastward route in 5 hr. 22 min. 5 sec., the westward in a record 5 hr. 27 min. 37 sec. [see p 88C3]. 4 USAF F-84 Thunderjet fighter-bombers led by Col. Harold M. McClelland of Avon Park, Fla. set a non-stop record for single-jet planes by covering 4,840 miles from Tokyo to Newcastle, Australia in 12 hr. 10 min. May 18. They refueled 3 times in midair.)

Accidents. At least 11 children were killed when a school bus loaded with about 40 children was hit by a Southern Ry. freight train in Spring City, Tenn. Aug. 22 . . . At least 15 persons were killed when an electric train loaded with schoolchildren & commuters crashed into the rear of a halted train at a suburban station near Buenos Aires Aug. 23 . . . A USAF C-119 Flying Boxcar crashed in flames into 3 houses near the Charleston (S.C.) AF base and exploded before dawn Aug. 23. At least 5 of the 11 crew members & 4 of the 10 occupants of the houses were killed . . . At least 4 British soldiers were killed before dawn Aug. 18 when 3 20-ton Charioteer tanks broke from their moorings on Salisbury Plain and crashed downhill through a camp full of sleeping men.

Crime. Ex-Baltimore liquor dealer Hyman Harvey Klein, public accountant Maurice Haas & lawyer Morris O. Alprin were convicted of conspiracy to defraud the Govt. by a federal jury in New York Aug. 22. In the largest tax case ever prosecuted, they were accused of evading $17,400,000 in income taxes on $30 million profits allegedly made in wartime Canadian liquor deals in which the OPA let Klein sell Harwood liquor at overceiling prices. The trial had opened Apr. 4. Charges against co-defendants Irving Koerner & Albert Roer were dismissed by Fed. Dist. Judge Sidney Sugarman June 28. The case had been exposed in 1952 by a House Ways & Means subcommittee, which heard testimony that Sen. Styles Bridges (R., N.H.) & Henry W. (The Dutchman) Grunewald had interceded in Klein's behalf. Grunewald served a 90-day jail term and was fined $1,000 for contempt of Congress in refusing to testify. [See p. 260B3; Vol. XIV, 160E-F3] . . . Pres. emeritus Joseph P. Ryan, 71, of the Intl. Longshoremen's Assn. was indicted by a federal grand jury in New York Aug. 18 on charges of failing to report $81,123 in income during 1949-52 and evading $32,777 in taxes. He was accused of listing a dead sister & a dead sister-in-law as dependents. [See p. 225C1] . . . Italian-born racketeer Joseph Accardi, 46, was put aboard an Italian airliner in New York Aug. 17 and deported to Italy [see p. 16D2]. The Board of Immigration Appeals Aug. 19 rejected an appeal against deportation of his brother, Settimo (Big Sam) Accardi, racketeer under arrest on narcotics charges. [See p. 268-D2] . . . 16 ringleaders of the Aug. 16-17 revolt at Nebraska State Penitentiary (in Lincoln) rioted again Aug. 20 and set fire to the segregation building but surrendered after prison guards & Natl. Guardsmen opened fire on the building. [See p. 276A2] . . . A sit-down strike of 174 convicts at Great Meadow State Prison, Comstock, N.Y., was put down Aug. 18 by prison guards & state troopers who fought the rebels with nightsticks, rifles & submachine guns.

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NAMES IN THE NEWS

Indian Amb.-to-U.S. Gaganvihari Lallubhai Mehta & his secy., B. A. Rajagopalan, mistaken for Negroes at Houston (Tex.) Intl. Airport Aug. 22 while en route to Mexico City, were asked by the airport restaurant's manageress to eat in a small, private dining room. Mehta complied. He said later he thought he was getting special treatment as a distinguished visitor but would have walked out without eating had he known racial segregation was involved. He received apologies Aug. 23 from State Secy. John Foster Dulles & Houston Mayor Roy Hofheinz. (Texas law does not allow whites & Negroes to be served in the same dining room. However, discrimination at the airport was banned in Houston's contract with the Fed. Govt. for operating the airport.) [See Vol. XIII, p. 330C2]

Maj. Sammy Lee, 35, California-born Olympic diving champ & Army eye-ear-&-nose specialist, disclosed at Ft. Carson, Colo. Aug. 19 that real estate agents twice had refused to sell him homes in Garden Grove near Santa Ana, Calif. because of his Korean ancestry. The public disclosure brought an immediate offer from the West Orange County (Calif.) Realty Board to help him buy a home "anywhere in Garden Grove or elsewhere as he may desire." Vice Pres. Nixon said Aug. 20 that he had "made several calls to California" and was helping Lee find a home. [See Vol. XIII, p. 440 F1] . . . **Princess Margaret** of Britain, on reaching 25 Aug. 21, became free to marry without consent of her sister, Queen Elizabeth II. Rumors had linked the princess with RAF Group Capt. Peter Townsend, 40. Since Townsend was divorced, the Queen, as head of the Church of England, could not have consented to her sister's marrying him. But it was reported that the princess had told her family she did not intend to marry the captain. [See p. 126D-E1]

Bernard M. Baruch was 85 Aug. 20. [See pp. 245E3, 215F2] . . . **Emilie Dionne,** who died in 1954, left a $171,035 estate, according to papers filed in Toronto district court & made public Aug. 18. [See p. 188F-G3] . . . **Clement R. Attlee,** 72, British Labor Party leader & ex-Prime Min., suffered a cerebral thrombosis about Aug. 9 but had recovered completely, his wife said Aug. 19 [See p. 229C3] . . . **Maj. Gen. Merritt A. Edson's** death (by carbon monoxide Aug. 14) was ruled suicide by a deputy coroner in Washington Aug. 22. [See p. 275A1]